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BISHOP NEWMAN AND GENERAL GRANT.

The following extract from a recent letter of Bishop J. P. Newman of the M. E. Church is testimony that is welcome, though hardly necessary to confirm our faith in the fact that peace principles became dear to President Grant in his later years. It was published in the *National View*.

"The United States is strong enough and great enough to make a proposition to the world for the institution of a Supreme Court, representing all nations, before the bar of which shall come all questions hitherto settled by the sword. General Grant looked upon the Geneva Arbitration as the proudest feature of his civil administration. He was never happier than when conversing in contemplation of that possible arbitration for the like adjustment of all international difficulties. He used to say, that as the citizens of our States appeared before our Supreme Court, so the nations of the earth should appeal their wrongs to this Supreme Tribunal of the world."

THE FRENCH PRESS ON ARBITRATION.

[From *Galignani's Messenger* of July 3, 1889.]

The remarkable Parliamentary Conference which has been in session during the past few days at the Hotel Continental was the first attempt to bring together unofficially the officially chosen representatives of different nations to consult upon the mutual interests of those nations. It owes its existence to certain members of the English and French legislative bodies which met in Paris last winter and issued a call for this Conference, which was especially intended to promote international arbitration. The Conference consisted of over one hundred men who impressed those who saw them with the seriousness and dignity of their deliberations. They appointed able committees at their first session, held on June 29. These committees reported in favor of permanent treaties of arbitration between civilized nations, and advocated immediate action by the United States of America, France, Italy and Great Britain for the adoption of such treaties, adding that the same policy would doubtless commend itself ultimately to other nations of the world. They also deprecated overgrown armaments as threatening the peace of the world, and counselled their mutual and proportionate reduction. In these measures the Conference was largely in sympathy with the Universal Peace Congress which preceded it, but with which it had no connection. At the closing session the propositions mentioned were discussed and, as we stated yesterday, modified in some particulars and adopted. An annual Conference of the Legislators of various countries was advised, the first to meet in London July, 1890, for the expense of which it was proposed to raise £10,000. There have been at intervals general peace congresses since 1848. *Governments often meet by their diplomatic representatives. Sovereigns have frequently visited and consulted each other on subjects of mutual interest to themselves and their people. But this successfully inaugurated scheme for an annual conference of persons representing in their own Parliament large bodies of people, for the express purpose of shaping international policy in the interest of peace, is something new.*

"O banish the tears of children! Continual rains upon the blossoms are hurtful."

FORBEARANCE.

CHARLES MACKAY.

Why should we pluck the dewy rose
That scents the early morn,
Or strive to snare the happy bird
That warbles on the thorn?
We'll leave the flower to woo the sun,
The free bird in the air,
And walk thro' pleasures, grasping none,
Repaid if we forbear.

When scorners scorn or foes revile,
Or friends look dark and shy,
We'll neither give them scorn for scorn.
Nor pass them coldly by;
We'll check the storm of rising pride,
And keep a temper fair,
Warn'd by the angel at our side
That whispers to forbear.

And should the foe that did us wrong
Lie powerless in our hands,
We'll think no more of evil done,
To shame him where he stands.
We'll strive to act a nobler part;
We'll pity—hear—and spare,
And win an entrance to his heart
By all that we forbear.

Now it remains to be seen whether practical statesmanship will so formulate the resolutions of the Universal Peace Congress and embody them in actual treaties and international law that wars shall henceforth be next to an impossibility between the nations represented in this World's Congress. If even the English-speaking people were unanimous and positive and outspoken in their declarations on this subject, it would go far toward bringing in the hoped-for era of universal peace.—*The Farm, Field and Stockman*.

The less money expended in constructing and maintaining war-ships, alike unnecessary and barbarous, the more there will be in the hands of the people to devote to building up a merchant marine. And this saving alone would more than offset the decrease in productive wealth that would result from reducing working-time from ten and twelve hours to six and eight hours, paying workers the same wages for the short hours they now get for the long ones.—*The Republic*.

—In approaching such a great problem as that of "armed Europe" men need to know much more what God purposes than what kings and emperors are planning. If we talk with some people, they know so much more of the opinions of statesmen and diplomatists, that they appear to have no faith in the power or purpose of God to thwart or overrule their plans.—*Messiah's Kingdom*.

John Bright said that four-fifths of the revenue of Great Britain is swallowed up in War and its preparations. He further stated, that since the commencement of this century England has spent no less than four thousand four hundred and fourteen millions sterling on War and preparations for War (\$22,070,000,000).